

GINTSE, N.E.

CA

Thermal insulator S. N. Danilov and N. E. Gintse
U S S R. 66,331, May 31, 1966. Cellulose or substance.

contg. it are swollen in H_2PO_4 without heating, and a gas-
evolving substance such as $NaHCO_3$ is added. The mass
is molded, washed, and dried. The product may be water-
proofed and fireproofed. M. Hosh

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM: SVIRIDIAH

SEARCHED MAP ONLY ONE

RECEIVED

FROM: SVIRIDIAH

RECEIVED: ONLY ONE

DANILOV, S.N.; GINTSE, N.F.

Role of phosphoric acid in the study and processing of cellulose.
Part 1. Swelling and dissolution of cellulose in phosphoric acid.
Zhur.ob.khim.26 no.11:3014-3020 N '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Cellulose) (Phosphoric acid)

AUTHORS: Danilov, S. N., Gintse, N.F.

79-12-24/43

TITLE: The Chemistry of Xanthogenates and Viscose (Khimiya ksantogenatov i viskozy).
VI. The Interdependence of Viscose Components (VI. Vzaimootnosheniya komponentov viskozy).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, Nr 12, pp. 3290-3301 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In the present experiments the effect of the concentration of sodalye as well as of some salt components of viscose (NaS , Na_2CS_3 , Na_2CO_3 , Na_2SO_3 , $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$) in aqueous and alkaline solutions on the velocity of decomposition of cellulose-xanthogenate are investigated. In order to determine the transformation of viscose xanthogenate and the sulfur products forming on this occasion various chemical methods and also potentiometric titration were used. In aqueous solutions xanthogenate decomposes quicker than in alkaline solutions, where with the increase of the alkaline character of the solutions of xanthogenate also the steadiness with regard to the formation of gelatine increases. The decomposition of xanthogenate in weak salt solutions takes place with a velocity which is close to that in water. The more concentrated the salt solution is, the less intensive is the decomposition.

Card 1/2

The Chemistry of Xanthogenates and Viscose.

77-12-24/43

VI. The Interdependence of Viscose Components.

The addition of sodiumhydroxide to the salt solution stops it as is the case in pure alkaline solutions. The nature of the salt additions plays a certain part in the formation of gelatine of aqueous salt solutions. A strange influence on the decomposition of xanthogenate exercises sodiumsulfite by slowing down its own aging in dependence on the decomposition products being formed. With the decomposition of cellulose xanthogenate in aqueous and aqueous electrolytic solutions, as well as of ordinary viscose considerable quantities of sodium sulfite are formed primarily, which then reacts with carbon disulfide and forms trithiocarbonate. The latter can, however, produce again sodium sulfite by means of hydrolysis. The content of sodium sulfite decreases with the storing (maturing-yozrevaniye) of the solutions of purified xanthogenate whereas the content of trithiocarbonate increases.

There are 10 figures, 1 table, and 17 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for High-Molecular Compounds AN USSR (Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk - SSSR).

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1956.

CONTENTS: 1. Xanthogenates-Deterioration 2. Cellulose-Deterioration
Card 2/2 3. Xanthogenates-Titration 4. Cellulose-Titration

AUTHORS: Danilov, S.N., Gintse, N.F., Levitskaya, K.V. SOV/79-26-11-10/55

TITLE: Chemistry of Xanthates and Viscose (Khimiya ksantogenatov i viskozy) VIII. Investigation of the Polysulfur Compounds and of the Composition of Viscose Using Tracer Atoms (VIII. Izucheniye polissernistykh soyedineniy i sostava viskozy s primeneniym mechenykh atomov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 11, pp 2948-2958 (USSR)

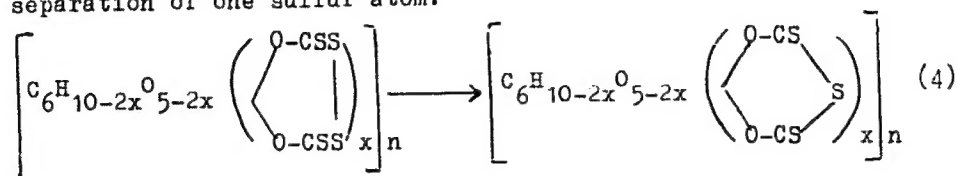
ABSTRACT: In the present experiments the separation of the sulfur atom from dioxanthogenides of cellulose, and of ethyl alcohol from sodium disulfide and sodium perthiocarbonate containing the radioactive sulfur isotope S^{35} in their molecules is dealt with. The results of these experiments are compared to those of the usual chemical analysis. This radioactive method makes it possible to determine the composition of viscose, i.e. the amount of polysulfur compounds, the distribution of carbon disulfide for the formation of its components. This determination was carried out much more rapidly than by the usual analytical methods. The danger of the mutual exchange of radioactive and normal sulfur atoms within the molecule and between the molecules is best removed by sodium cyanide as sulfur acceptor. The dioxanthogenides form thioacid anhydrides on the

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SOV/79-26-11-10/55

Chemistry of Xanthates and Viscose. VIII. Investigation of the Polysulfur Compounds and of the Composition of Viscose Using Tracer Atoms

separation of one sulfur atom:



Compared with the calculated values the dixanthogenide of cellulose in these experiments separates more sulfur which is probably due to the unstable behaviour of the thioacid anhydrides in alkaline media. Thus, the separation of sulfur from the dixanthogenides of cellulose and of ethyl alcohol from sodium disulfide and sodium perthiocarbonate was investigated by means of radioactive atoms and according to the usual analytical method. The radioactive method of separation makes it possible to carry out rather exactly the separation of sulfur from sodium disulfide and sodium perthiocarbonate by means of sodium sulfite and sodium cyanide.- There are 9 tables and 13 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

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Chemistry of Xanthates and Viscose. VIII. Investigation of the Polysulfur Compounds and of the Composition of Viscose Using Tracer Atoms

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk
(Institute of High-Molecular Compounds of the Academy of Sciences,
USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 24, 1957

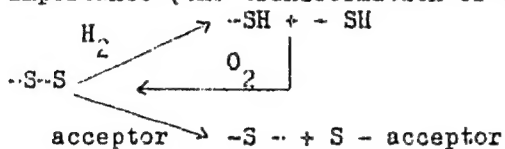
Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Danilov, S.N., Gintse, N.F., Okun', M.G. SOV/79-28-12-6/41

TITLE: Chemistry of Xanthates and Viscose (Khimiya ksantogenatov i viskozy)
IX. The Detection of Polysulfur Compounds in Viscose and the Part
Played by Them (IX. Obnaruzheniye polisernistykh soyedineniy v vis-
koze i ikh rol')

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 12, pp 3192-3202 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Viscose, alkali cellulose, and the cuprammonium solutions of cellu-
lose differ from many other products and technical mixtures in
their complex character and the strange processes occurring in them.
These processes are not only of technical but also of purely scien-
tific interest. In a certain sense they can be regarded as models
of important biological systems in which the oxidizing and redox
processes, as well as the the occurring transport of sulfur and the
transitions between disulfide and mercaptan groupings are of great
importance (the transformation of cysteine, cystine, glutathione).



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SOV/79-28-12-6/41

Chemistry of Xanthates and Viscose. IX. The Detection of Polysulfur Compounds in Viscose and the Part Played by Them

The chemical transformations which are important in the course of ripening of viscose take place with the xanthate of cellulose, sodium sulfite, sodium thiocarbonate etc. Whereas the entire content of polysulfur compounds in viscose is determined by means of sodium cyanide and sodium sulfite, the separate determination of their content by means of the potentiometric method is very difficult, especially in the presence of alkali. The xanthate can be liberated from side compounds by activated carbon and anionites. The course of the curve of optical density of the viscose solutions and alcoholic solutions of trithiocarbonate are the same; in the aqueous solutions of trithiocarbonate sodium disulfide was found by the hydrolysis and oxidation of the former. In the viscose solution there is a large quantity of trithiocarbonate and a small amount of perthiocarbonate. Figures 1,2,3 present the comparative potentiometric titrations of the salt solutions with silver nitrate considered in the investigation (solutions of sodium sulfite, sodium thiosulfate, trithiocarbonate, perthiocarbonate, sulfide, disulfide, etc.). The spectrographic investigations aimed at detecting the polysulfur compounds of sodium disulfide and perthiocarbonate to

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SOV/79-28-12-6/41

Chemistry of Xanthates and Viscose. IX. The Detection of Polysulfur Compounds in Viscose and the Part Played by Them

find these compounds in viscose. In figure 4 the dependence of the optical density of the solutions on the wave length is given.- There are 4 figures and 20 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR i Leningradskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensovet (Institute of High-Molecular Compounds, Academy of Sciences USSR, and Leningrad Chemotechnological Institute imeni Lensovet)

SUBMITTED: January 23, 1958

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Flisko, Ye. A., Okun', M. G., SOV/79-28-12-3/41
Grad, N. M., Gintse, N. F.

TITLE: On S. N. Danilov's Work in the Field of Cellulose and Its
Ethers (O rabotakh S. N. Danilova v oblasti tsellyulozy i
yeye efirov)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 28, Nr 12,
pp 3174-3184 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The manifold scientific activity of Danilov was closely
connected with the chemistry of cellulose and its derivatives,
as well as with alginic acid and chitin. It led to new findings
on the behavior of cellulose to its solvents, on nitrocellulose,
acetyl cellulose, nitro-acetyl cellulose, cellulose ether, the
hydrolysis of alginic acid, and chitin. Together with Gintse, N.F.
Danilov investigated the solution conditions of cellulose in
phosphoric acid (Ref 104), and it was found that the hydrates
play an important role in their dissolution in concentrated
solutions of the electrolytes. A new method for the
determination of the copper numbers required for important
outstanding properties of cellulose (Ref 67) was devised. The
investigation of the cellulose molecules with one oxygen less,

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On S. N. Danilov's Work in the Field of Cellulose
and Its Ethers

SOV/79-28-12-3/41

their desoxy, anhydride and unsaturated derivatives raised great interest. The use of acetyl cellulose membranes as a substitute of glass in hotbeds was worked out. Danilov's excellent investigation of the nitration of cellulose was proof of the nitration theory devised by Mendeleev-Sapozhnikov (Ref 68). The oxy-butyl ethers of cellulose (Ref 51) and the carboxy-methyl cellulose (Ref 35) were synthesized for the first time. The work carried out by Danilov and his cooperators on chitin considerably widened the knowledge of natural polymers. His work in the field of cellulose ether and cellulose ester is directly continued by his work on cuprammonia solutions of cellulose, xanthates, and viscose. The cuprammonia solution of cellulose consists, according to Danilov, of the high-molecular compound: $\{(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x \cdot [Cu(NH_3)_m(OH)_2]_y \cdot (H_2O)_z\}_n$, where the cellulose and the cuprammonia base form a molecular compound of variable composition at the expense of the hydrogen

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On S. N. Danilov's Work in the Field of Cellulose
and Its Ethers

SOV/79-28-12-3/41

bonds. The viscose research was widened by new knowledge and was put on a new basis (its composition during the process of maturation). In Danilov's laboratory synthesis methods were devised which are closely connected with the technology of viscose processing. There are 141 references, 130 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/3

GINTSIGER, A B

VINKMAN, M.K.; GINTSIGER, A.B.

Age of hyperbasics of Gornyy Altai. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 19
no.2:144-146 Mr-Apr '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Altai Mountains--Rocks, Igneous) (Rocks, Igneous--Altai
Mountains)

GINTSINGER, A.B.

Stratigraphic column of Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian
sediments in the Gornyy Altai. Mat.po geol.Zap.Sib. no.61:
24-39 '58. (MIRA 12:8)
(Altai Mountains--Geology, Stratigraphic)

GINTSINGER, A.B.

Materials on the stratigraphy of Silurian and Devonian sediments
of the Gornyy Altai. Trudy SNIIGGINS no.5:67-94 '59.

(MIRA 13:6)

(Gornyy Altai--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VINKMAN, M.K.; GINTSINGER, A.B.; POSPELOV, A.G.; POLETAYEVA, O.K.;
YEGOROVA, L.I.; ROMANENKO, M.F.; FEDYANINA, Ye.S.; ASTASHKIN, V.A.;
CHERNYSHEVA, S.V.; ROMANENKO, Ye.V.; ASKARINA, N.A.; BOYARINOV, A.S.;
NADLER, Yu.S.; GORELOV, G.F.

Scheme of the stratigraphy of Lower Cambrian and the lower part of
Middle Cambrian sediments in the Altai-Sayan fold area. Trudy
SNIIGGIMS no.24:23-34 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

VINKMAN, M.K.; GINTSINGER, A.B

Correlation of Cambrian sediments in the western part of the Altai-Sayan fold area. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.24:38-78 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

GINTSINGER, A.B.; VINKMAN, M.K.

Stratigraphic position of phosphorite and manganese occurrences
in Gornaya Shoriya and in the Kuznetsk Ala-Tau. Trudy SNIIGGIMS
no.24:107-115 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

GINTSINGER, A.B.

Stratigraphy of the Ordovician of the Anuy-Chuyka and Charysh-In
synclinaloriums in the Gornyy Altai. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.24:134-150
'62. (MIRA 16:10)

VINKMAN, ~~M.K.~~; ~~GINTSINGER, A.B.~~; YEGOROVA, L.I.

Key sections of the Lower Cambrian and Sina in Gornaya Shoriya
and the Gornyy Altai. Sov.geol. 5 no.12:44-56 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii,
geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya.
(Gornaya Shoriya—Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Altai Mountains—Geology, Stratigraphic)

GINTSINGER, A.B.

Ordovician correlation and stratigraphic scheme of the Altai,
Salsar Range, and Gornaya Shoriya. Trudy SNIIGGIMS no.29:94.
107 '64. (MIRA 13:3)

ALADYSHKIN, A.S.; VASIL'KOVSKIY, N.P.; VINKMAN, M.K.; GINTSINGER, A.B.;
GURARI, F.G.; KARPINSKIY, R.B.; KRASIL'NIKOV, B.N.; KRASNOV,
V.I.; KRIVENKO, A.P.; LUCHITSKIY, I.V.; PAN, F.Ya.; PETROV,
P.A.; POSPELOV, G.L.; SENNIKOV, V.M.; CHAIRKIN, V.M.;
SHCHEGLOV, A.P.

In memory of Andrei Aleksandrovich Predtechenskii, 1909-
1964. Geol. i geofiz. no.4:197-199 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

BAGDAVADZE, N.V.; BARBAKADZE, L.V.; GINTURI, E.N.; KUCHAVA, N.Ye.;
MGSULISHVILI, L.M.; KHARABADZE, N.Ye.

Radioactivation method for determining gold in the blood. Soob.
AN Gruz. SSR 39 no.2:287-294 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR. Submitted January 15, 1965.

MARGULIS, O.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; GIN'YAR, Ye.A., inzh.

Diaspore refractories with high heat resistance and volume
stability. Ogneupory 19 no.2:73-78 '54. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuporov.
(Refractory materials) (Diaspore)

GIN'YAR, YE. A.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62335

Author: Gin'yar, Ye. A., Kaminskiy, V. K., Koysman, I. Ye.

Institution: Krasnogorov Plant imeni Lenin

Title: Production of Burners from Ware Containing a High Percentage of
Chamotte for Coke Ovens

Original

Periodical: Ogneupory, 1956, No 1, 6-9

Abstract: To improve thermal stability of burners (B) of coke ovens the Krasnogorov Plant imeni Lenin has initiated mass production of B from half-dry high chamotte content kaolin paste in lieu of plastic press formed chamotte clay B. The mixture consists of 85% kaolin chamotte and 15% Vladimir kaolin as binder. Chamotte is produced by firing of plastic briquet consisting of 80% Vladimir kaolin and 20% Chasov-Yar clay at 1,400° for 8 hours. Chamotte is ground in ball mills and the paste is made in roller-roll mills. After

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USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62335

Abstract: processing the mixture of chamotte and slip (Chasov-Yar clay and sulfite-alcohol liquor) for 1-2 minutes ground kaolin is added into the crusher-roll mill and the paste is mixed for 3-5 minutes. Moisture content of paste 7-8.5%, granular composition: >3 mm up to 1%, 3-2 mm 18-25%, <0.54 mm 50-63%. Press forming of B is effected in molds of floating type (described) on a screw press. The B are fired in annular kilns together with Dinas brick at 1,380-1,400°. Properties of B: $Al_2O_3 + TiO_2$ content 32.1-37.0%, apparent porosity 14.2-20.5%, volumetric weight 2.11-2.19 g/cm³, refractivity 1,690-1,710°. The B were tested by the accelerated method: B were placed in coke oven, operated for 3-5 days, removed from oven and cooled. High chamotte content kaolin burners have enhanced thermal stability which permits to install them in the oven following a predrying at 110° without preheating at 500-600°. Porosity of high chamotte content B affects their thermal stability; optimal porosity is 16-22%.

Card 2/2

GIN'YAR, E. A.

Unfired kaolinite brick. O. M. Margulis, E. A. Gin'yar,
and S. V. Lyashenko. *Metallurg* 1956, No. 10, 20-6.
Unfired kaolinite brick: contg. 85% coarse fireclay grog and
15% kaolinite had the following properties: max. service
temp. 1750°; temp. of initial deformation under 2-kg.
load 1420-40°; shrinkage at 1300° 0.01%, at 1450° 0.1-
8%; compressive strength 150 kg./sq. cm.; and porosity 12-
14%.

V. N. Bednarski

Math 3

Cin yar YE. A.

1446 Production of burner blocks of high gross content for coke ovens

L. A. CIN YAR

with

3

Charcoal Int. Refractory Materials (Cin yar)

GIN'VAR, E.A.

4707. THE IMPROVED MACLIN BRICK. Margulis, O.M., GIN'VAR, E.A., and
Metallurg (Metallurgist, Moscow), Oct. 1954, 24, 25.
This is a brick furnace (up to 1500°C) and a soaking pit made of
the ordinary fire clay brick.

13/
11-20

BM

Gin'yar, Ye. A.

AUTHORS: Margulis, O.M., Gin'yar, Ye.A.

131-12-5/9

TITLE: The Wear of Refractories in Various Zones of the Blast Furnace
(Iznos ogneporov v razlichnykh zonakh domennoy pechi)

PERIODICAL: Ognepory, 1957, Nr 12, pp. 549-556 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Data concerning the investigation of used refractories of 5 blast furnaces are given and explained, and the blast furnaces, their lining, and their working conditions are described in detail. Table 1 shows the wear of the upper part of the shaft, which is mainly of mechanical origin. (Friction of the hard charge and damage caused by parts of the charge being driven against the wall of the shaft). In the lower part of the blast furnace, where the temperature is comparatively high, chemical interactions between the lining and the alkalis and alkaline earth oxides predominate. The depth of alkali action in the bricks amounts to up to 50-60 mm, and in some cases to even more than 100 mm, which entails a decrease of refractoriness (table 2). Tables 3 and 4 show the various zones of bricks, which differ as to composition and properties. The illustration shows the horn profiles and bottoms of blast furnaces Nr 3 and Nr 4, which are described and explained in detail. Table 5

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The Wear of Refractories in Various Zones of the Blast Furnace

131-12-5/9

shows the working results obtained by refractory bricks in the various zones. The aforementioned investigations confirmed the necessity of using refractories of high specific weight and volume stability at high temperatures. As a way for a further increase of the strength of the lining the use of carbon materials is mentioned. There are 1 figure, 5 tables, and 17 references, 8 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kov Institute for Refractories (Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuporov)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

GIN'YAR, Ye. A.

SOV/68-58-11-10/25

AUTHORS: Margulis O.M., ~~Gin'yar E.A.~~, and Sakovskiy D.Ya.

TITLE: An Improvement in the Durability of Coke Oven Roofs
(Uluchsheniye stoykosti svodov koksovykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 26-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The durability of various types of refractory bricks used in the edges (pusher and coke side) of coke oven roofs was investigated. As these bricks are submitted to continuously acting sharp temperature variations from 500-600 to 1000-1100°C the durability of silica bricks is low. The All-Union Scientific Research Institute for refractories produced and tested various types of refractory bricks, mainly chamotte based on kaolinite (Table 1). Chamotte was prepared from pure kaolinite by a plastic method and fired to 1500°C with 8 hours soaking at the final temperature. The composition of refractory bricks 85% of crushed chamotte (with a considerable proportion of coarse fractions 6-3mm 21%, 3-2mm 14.8% and 2-1mm 9.4%) and 15% of kaolinite. The bricks were made by pneumatic stamping, dried and fired at 1460°C. Properties of the bricks are given in Table 1 and their behaviour in service...

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SOV/68-58-11-10/25

An Improvement in the Durability of Coke Oven Roofs
in Table 2. It is concluded that in future silica and
chamotte bricks (of plastic formation) should be
replaced by kaolinite chamotte bricks.
There are 2 tables and 4 references, all Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut
ogneuporov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for
Refractories) and Giszogneupor

Card 2/2

15 (2), 15 (6)

AUTHORS: Zhikharevich, S. A., Royzen, A. I., SOV/131-59-7-6/14
Gin'yar, Ye. A., Kozyreva, L. A., Kablukovskiy, A. F.,
Skorokhod, S. D.

TITLE: Refractory Concrete as Electric Insulating Material for
Electrode Coolers of Electric-arc Furnaces (Ogneuporny
beton kak elektroizolyatsionnyy material dlya okhladiteley
elektrodov dugovykh staleplavil'nykh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 7, pp 309-319 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The magnesite-chromite tiles in the arch of a steel-melting
furnace are saturated, during operation, by iron- and chromous
oxide, and become more conductive in this way, which often leads
to short circuits and a burning through of the coolers. Figure 1
shows the dependence of the logarithm of the specific electric
resistance on the temperature for some industrial refractories. At
the experimental plant of the Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut ogneuporov (UNIIO) (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute
of Refractories (UNIIO)) and at the Semiluki Works, experiments
with highly aluminous refractories, the original materials of
which are indicated in a table, were carried out. The microscopic
investigations were carried out by N. Ye. Drizheruk (Footnote 2).

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Refractory Concrete as Electric Insulating Material
for Electrode Coolers of Electric-arc Furnaces

SOV/131-59-7-6/14

The mass composition and the properties of the samples are indicated in table 1. Figure 2 shows the thermal expansion, and figure 3 the dependence of the logarithm of the specific electric resistance of the samples. It was not possible, however, to ensure the electric insulation of the coolers in this way. Highly aluminous cement was also prepared at the experimental plant of the UNIIIO. Highly aluminous fire clay with a grain size of from 3 to below 0.09 mm was used as a filler. The chemical composition and refractoriness of the cement and of the fire clay are indicated in table 2. The petrographic investigation was carried out by L. A. Kuz'mina (Footnote 3), the X-ray examination by B. Ya. Sukharevskiy (Footnote 4), and the thermal analysis by V. V. Pustovalov (Footnote 5 and Fig 4). Further experiments were carried out with leaned masses, the composition, density and strength values of which are indicated in table 3. The characteristic of the samples is shown in table 4. Figure 5 shows the cohesion of the concrete with a refractory product and an iron tube, and figure 6 shows the cohesion of the concrete with a magnesite-chromite tile. But also this experiment did not ensure an adequate electric insulation of the coolers. Experiments with highly aluminous cement and highly aluminous tiles of a

Card 2/4

Refractory Concrete as Electric Insulating Material . . . SOV/131-59-7-6/14
for Electrode Coolers of . . . Electric-arc Furnaces

millite-corundum composition were also carried out at the experimental plant of the UNIIO. The properties of the cement and concrete with the filler of highly aluminous fire clay are indicated in table 5. Some data characterizing the quality of the highly aluminous arch tiles and of the fire clay are indicated in table 6. The insulation of the coolers by refractory concrete is carried out in 2 variants (Figs 7 and 8). The chemical composition of the concrete zone and of the slag crust is shown in table 7. The petrographic investigation was carried out by M. Ye. Drizheruk (Footnote 7). Figure 9 shows a concrete piece after 72 melts. The experiments carried out showed that the use of concrete eliminates the burning through of the coolers by short circuit, and extends the working period of the furnace arches by 12-15 %. Conclusions: The satisfactory application results of the concrete insulation for electrode coolers should be introduced, as soon as possible, in all electrometallurgic plants, particularly in the furnaces working with oxygen. The series production of the material needed for the insulation should be organized. There are 9 figures, 8 tables, and 20 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

Refractory Concrete as Electric Insulating Material
for Electrode Coolers of Electric-arc Furnaces

SOV/131-59-7-6/14

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneporov
(Ukraine Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)
(Zhihharëvich, S. A., Royzen, A. I., Gin'yar, Ye. A.,
Kozyreva, L. A.); Zavod "Elektrostal'" ("Elektrostal'" Works)
(Kablukhovskiy, A. F., Skorokhod, S. D.)

Card 4/4

COMMON ELEMENTS										PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX										COMMON RADIATION INDEX									
<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">CA</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">GINZBERG, Albert</div> <div style="font-size: 1.2em; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 10px;">8</div>										<p>Fusion of diabase and granite. A. S. Ginzberg and Khr. S. Nikogosyan. <i>Bull. gl. comm., Leningrad</i> 43, 735-66(1924); <i>Mineralog. Abstracts</i> 6, 410. -Alkali granite and poud. diabase fused together at 1400° in varying proportions always give a homogeneous black glass. Both <i>s</i> and <i>d</i> vary linearly with compn., suggesting eutectic mixts. The coexistence of 2 liquid magmas and of liquid magmatic differentiation is doubted. C. A. S.</p>																			
ASD-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																													
SECTION 1										SECTION 2										SECTION 3									
SUBSECTION 1										SUBSECTION 2										SUBSECTION 3									

1ST AND 2ND LETTER																										3RD LETTER																										4TH AND 5TH LETTERS																										6TH AND 7TH LETTERS																									
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																										A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																										A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																										A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																									
<p><i>R</i></p> <p>Ginzberg, A. S., Nikogosyan, Kh. S., and Chitaev, A. V. ALTERATION KAOLINITE BY THE HEATING PROCESS. <i>Trans Inst. Applied Min & Met</i> (U.S.S.R.), 22, 1 19 (1926). A brief review of the literature is given. The investiga- tions of the authors may be summed up as follows: (1) specimens heated to 700° to 1000°C were slowly cooled. (2) the materials were alkalinized by 10% solution of potash and caustic soda; (3) for the tests, pure preparations of silica, alumina, a mixture of the two in the proportion of 2SiO₂ to Al₂O₃, andalusite, andalusite with one particle of silica and a "clay" called "Borovich Sookhar" were taken this last corresponds almost exactly to the formula of kaolinite H₂Al₂Si₂O₇ · H₂O. Comparing the results of these tests, it becomes evident that the solubility of the mixture of silica and alumina in proportion and of kaolinite hardened at the temperature of 1000° proves to be iden- tical. Those hardened at the temperature of 700° show a perceptible alteration; the alkalinizing of andalusite and of the mixtures with it altered less than did kaolinite. The authors come to the conclusion that at the temperature of 600° during the heating of kaolinite its complete de- hydration takes place with the formation of anhydride Al₂Si₂O₇. At the temperature of 1000° this anhydride breaks up into free oxides: Al₂O₃ and SiO₂, which with further heating react with each other and probably give according to Bowen, the combination 3Al₂O₃ · 2SiO₂.</p>																																																																																																							

60

8

Alteration of allophanoid clays by heat. A. S. Ginzberg and Kh. S. Nikogosyan. *Tsvet. metal. min. iud.* U. R. S. S., 4, 221-45(1929); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 6, 370-1.—Five samples of allophanoid (i. e., easily decomposed by HCl) clays from near Potiékhino, Enisey Govt., Siberia were subjected to a chem. and thermal study. Chem. analyses are given. Heating curves showed different breaks on each sample. A study of the vol. of the products of heating indicates that near 600° metakaolinite ($\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$) is formed. At 1000° this is decomposed into free SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 , which at a much higher temp. recombine to form mullite. J. F. S.

COMMON ELEMENTS

CERAMIC MATERIALS

ASACSLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EX - 2

R

Ginsberg, A. S., Solivanov, B. P., and Tsvetkov, A. I.
DETERMINATION OF THE QUALITY OF DINAS BRICK *Metallurg*, 5 [3] 344-50 (1930). The existing standards of determining the quality of Dinas brick were critically examined. According to Grum Grzhimailo, the quality is determined by the degree of transformation of the quartz into tridymite (with a resulting change in density and the chemical composition). The U.S.S.R. standards comprise three grades and demand a fusion point of 1740 for grades Ia and Ib, and 1670° for grade II. The compression strengths of grades I and II are 125 and 90 kg./sq. cm., respectively, and the densities not greater than 2.38 and 2.42. Chemically, grade Ia is $\text{SiO}_2 > 95\%$, $\text{CaO} + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 < 7\%$, grade Ib is $\text{SiO}_2 > 92\%$, $\text{CaO} + \text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 < 2\%$, and grade II is $\text{SiO}_2 > 90\%$, no other specified components. It is pointed out that the usual method of density determination is inaccurate since it is dependent on the fineness to which the material is ground. A number of corrections are described which increase its reliability. A much more reliable method is micrographical analysis, as it reveals changes of structure which profoundly affect the quality of the brick without materially altering the density, e.g., a transformation of the quartz into cristobalite instead of into tridymite or into a glass which will eventually give the desired tridymite.

SA

19

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The theoretical and practical significance of mineralizers. A. R. Ginzberg. *Uchenye Zapiski Gosudarst. Pedagog. Inst. im. A. I. Gertsmana* 10, No. 6, 5-20 (1930); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 3, 77. The action of mineralizers consists mainly in lowering the η and improving the crystallizability. The object of the experiments was to select suitable mineralizers for accelerating the process of thermal treatment. Fluorite, cryolite, apatite, WO_3 , and Na_2WO_4 were tested. Their use accelerated considerably the melting of diabase (1.5-2.0 times), lowered the temp. of melting (to 1020° instead of 1050°), accelerated the heating process and lowered the cost. The optimum amt. of mineralizer is 0.7% for fluorite, 4.5% for cryolite and 2.3% for apatite. Aklms. of the expensive W (1.5-2.0%) are not recommended. The mech. properties and the acid resistance of diabase melts with mineralizers are equal to those of pure diabase. W. R. Henn

ASTM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SUBJECT		AUTHOR		TITLE		JOURNAL		YEAR		VOLUME		PAGE		NOTES	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

CO

9

System: $2\text{FeO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 + \text{FeS}$. R. P. SELIVANOV, A. S. GINZBERG AND S. I. NIKOL'SKII. *Sovetskaya Voennoye Inst. Metal.* 1931, No. 3-4, 74 R. A study was made of the melting diagram of the binary system: $2\text{FeO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 + \text{FeS}$. The FeO was prepd. from FeCl_2 , $2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ by heating and was melted with pure Si to form $\text{FeO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$. The FeS was prepd. by heating pure Fe with S. The 2 compds. were then melted in heavy iron crucibles. A diagram was constructed on the basis of a thermal and micrographic investigation. This diagram shows 2 fields of solid solns. of FeS in $2\text{FeO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ and vice versa. Between these 2 fields there is an area in which the 2 components separate into distinct liquid layers, as detd. by rapid cooling. A eutectic exists at about 1040° , corresponding to about 43% $2\text{FeO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ and 57% FeS. S. I. MAIDUSKY

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

<p>BC</p> <p>21-1</p>	
<p>System $\text{MnO}_2 \cdot \text{FeO}$, Fed. A. S. GINERBO, B. P. SHELIVANOV, and N. I. NIKOLSKI (Dob. Vozny, Inst. Met., 1961, No. 2, 25-29).—A m.p. diagram is given. Ch. Ans. (c)</p>	
<p>U.S. - U.S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>	
<p>100000 H17 DIV 001</p>	<p>100000 H17 DIV 001</p>

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

3

The traps of Udinsk-Tulun and Bratsk in eastern Siberia. P. Yu. Levinson-Lessing, A. S. Ginzberg and N. L. Dikatorskii. *Trans. Council Research Econ. Resources, Acad. Sci. U. S. S. R., Siberian Ser. No. 1, 62 pp. (1932); Mineralog. Abstracts 6, 317-18.* The traps (dolomite and gabbro) occur as large sills and laccoliths of remarkably uniform compn. and are characterized by the presence of hornblende. The crystn. of hornblende overlaps that of plagioclase but precedes that of pyroxene. The mechanics of intrusion and technical applications of the rocks are discussed. J. P. Schauer

ASO-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGIONAL STUDIES

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

1ST AND 2ND GROUPS																										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS																									
PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p><i>CA</i></p> <p>Pyrex containing tungsten trioxide and Super-Pyrex. A. S. GINZBURG. <i>Russ. J. Metro. & No. 5-6, 17-18 (1932).</i>—G. describes attempts made to shorten the time of working, lowering the melting temp. and the viscosity of Pyrex glass without decreasing its thermal stability and optical characteristics. This was done by adding 1% WO₃ and increasing the SiO₂ content.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>19</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">M. V. KONDOBY</p>																																																			
<p>ASH-554 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			

Ca

2

Relations between silicates and sulfides. A. S. Ginzburg. *Trav. Petrog. ind. acad. sci. U. R. S. S. 4*, 21-44 (1963); *Mineralog. Abstracts 6*, 417. The systems FeSiO_3 - FeS , MnSiO_3 - FeS and MnSiO_3 - FeS were examd. Rapid cooling results in a gravitational sepn. of silicate and sulfide in 2 immiscible layers, slow cooling in a crystalline eutectic structure of the 2 portions. C. V. Silberrad

ASU SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ca

Basalts from Derges Bobriza, Ukraine from the view point of their suitability for casting. A. Ginzberg. *Tran Inst. petrog. Acad. Sci. U. S. S. R.* 6, 81 (1933). *Neues Jahrb. Mineral. Geol., Referate* 11, 1934, 804. Chem. and microscopic data on andesite basalts show their usefulness as telephone insulators. J. P. Schairer

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

12

19

CASTING BARRAS DIABASE. A. S. Ginzberg and F. G. Semenov. *Mineral. Sbirn. 6*, No. 10, 9-13 (1933).
Several samples of diabasic rocks mined in the region of Barras, Kuznets basin, produced satisfactory castings in the lab. cups. Chas. Blanc

ca

9

System: $2\text{MnO SiO}_3 + \text{FeS}$ A. S. Ginzburg, B. P. Schvaynov, S. I. Nikol'skii and M. M. Volynskii. *Metals* (Leningrad) No. 14, 111-114 in English 1967.

curves of the system $\text{MnSiO}_3 + \text{FeS}$ were as follows: (the 1st no. refers to the percentage of MnSiO_3 in the mixt. and the other nos. to inflection temp. in °C): 100, 1140; 90, 1171; 80, 1049; 70, 1187; 60, 1125; 50, 1116; 40, 1011; 30, 1171; 20, 1020; 10, 1188; 0, 1011; 0, 1022; 20, 1088; 40, 1001; 60, 1027; 80, 1077; 100, 1011; 80, 1077; 0, 1180. On the basis of these data and a micrographic exam., an equil. diagram was constructed. On the side of MnSiO_3 there is a field of solid soln. of FeS in MnSiO_3 of limited soln. This solid soln. ppt. along the line through 100, 1116; 50, 1125; and 80, 1049 FeS ppts. along 2 lines, between 70, 1125 and 80, 1049 and between 0, 1180 and 10, 1011. Above the line joining the points 70, 1125 and 10, 1011 there is a field of existence of 2 liquid phases contg. 70 and 10% MnSiO_3 , resp. Under conditions of equil. the liquid phase contg. 10% MnSiO_3 changes into the liquid phase contg. 0% MnSiO_3 , with accompanying sepn. of FeS. Solidification of the eutectic of FeS and the solid soln. 90% MnSiO_3 takes place along the line joining 0, 1018 and 80, 1049 and extended to line FeS.

ASIA SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Solubility of high-sulfur iron in cupola slag. B. P. Selivanov, A. S. Ginzburg and M. M. Vorovich. *Russk. Inst. Metals (Leningrad)* No. 15, 171-7 (in English 178) (1953); cf. C. A. 29, 8046^g.--An investigation of the systems $2\text{FeO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 + \text{FeS}$, $\text{MnO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 + \text{FeS}$ and $2\text{MnO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2 + \text{FeS}$ showed that sol. of FeS in the silicates is limited. With cupola slag contg. 50 SiO_2 , 5 Al_2O_3 , 30 Ca and 15% FeO, FeS dissolves up to 5%, at 1300°. Desulfurization of the metal depends not only on the ability of the slag to absorb S, but on the coeff. of distribution of S between the metal and slag as well. Substitution of a small amt. of CaO by MnO increases the ability of the slag to retain S even at lower temps., but when the MnO content reaches 10%, a slight segn. into layers begins when the slag becomes too cold. When FeS is above 5%, addn. of MnO has no appreciable effect on desulfurization. S. L. Madorsky

S. L. Madorsky

ASME-31 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

8

The petrography of the Republic of Armenia. A. S. Glazberg. *Petrography of U. S. S. R. Ser. 1, Regional Petrography 2*, 127 pp.(1934); *Mineralog. Abstracts 7*, 204.—The area consists predominantly of Tertiary and Quaternary plateau lavas, lava cones and pyroclastic products. One hundred and ninety-nine analyses are given; 123 references. C. A. Silvestri

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

13

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Evaluation of raw materials for the rock-melting industry. A. Ginzburg. *Trav. inst. pirog. anal. U. R. S. S.* 6, 415-23(1934). *Neues Jahrb. Mineral. Geol., Referat.* 11, 1035, 402. -- The importance of the mineral components of a rock is emphasized. Optical detn. of the mineral components is necessary in addition to chem. analyses of raw materials. J. F. Schairer

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
<p>Chromium oxide in open-hearth slags. H. P. Selivanov, A. S. Ginzberg and M. M. Vorovich. <i>Repts. Central Metals, Leningrad</i> No. 16, 6-14(1934).—Open-hearth slags contg. more than 6-7% Cr_2O_3 are very viscous and difficult to handle. This is due mainly to the fact that the FeO in the slag, which ordinarily combines with SiO_2 to form fayalite, in the presence of Cr_2O_3 forms $\text{FeO} \cdot \text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$, a highly viscous compd. A series of expts. were carried out to clarify this point and to measure viscosity of high-Cr slag. So-called typical slag, contg. SiO_2 26.3, CaO 28.0, MgO 3.90, MnO 7.00, FeO 25.0 and Al_2O_3 9.2%, was melted together with 5, 10 and 15% Cr_2O_3, and the viscosity measured at 1300°. Viscosity increased with Cr_2O_3 content. Slag contg. 15% Cr_2O_3 was so thick that it could not be poured. S. L. Madorsky</p>									
<p>68-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>									
<p>68-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>									

Solubility of manganese sulfide in cupola slags W. P.
Livanov, A. S. Ginzburg and M. M. Vozokhin. *Kry-*
zhal'skaya Akademiya Nauk SSSR No. 10, 144 (and English
abstract) (1964). Cupola slags contg. about 50% SiO₂, 50%
(Al₂O₃) (FeO), MnS content can amount up to 3%. MnS
(MnO, 30%, CaO and 15% FeO) during the operation of the cupola. Liquefaction occurs
when the MnS content of the slag exceeds 3% and is fully
expressed when MnS reaches 5% or more. Solv. of MnS
in the slag is not favored by a temp. over 1800°C.
S. I. Madorsky

S. L. Zaslavskiy

AND SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
<p>Solubility of ferrous sulfide and manganese sulfide in cupola furnace slags. B. P. Schvartov, A. S. Ginzberg and M. M. Vorovich. <i>Repts. Central Inst. Metals Lenin. grad. No. 17, 1961-41a (English, 184) (1961)</i>. Cupola slag comp. Si 42.02, FeO 12.90, CaO 22.90, MgO 0.10, MnO 2.71, Al₂O₃ 17.55 and S 0.17%. was melted with FeS, 3.0 and 10% by wt., in one series of expts., and with MnS, 3.0 and 10% by wt., in another series. It was found that at the usual temp. of cupola melting (1300°) FeS dissolves in slag with difficulty; however, when cooling is slow, no liquation appears even when the amt. of FeS is 10%. Larger addns. of FeS cause liquation under all conditions. MnS, similarly, is difficultly sol. in the molten slag, and liquation occurs, even on slow cooling of slag, when its amt. exceeds 3%. S. L. Madorsky</p>																									
<p>ASB 31.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

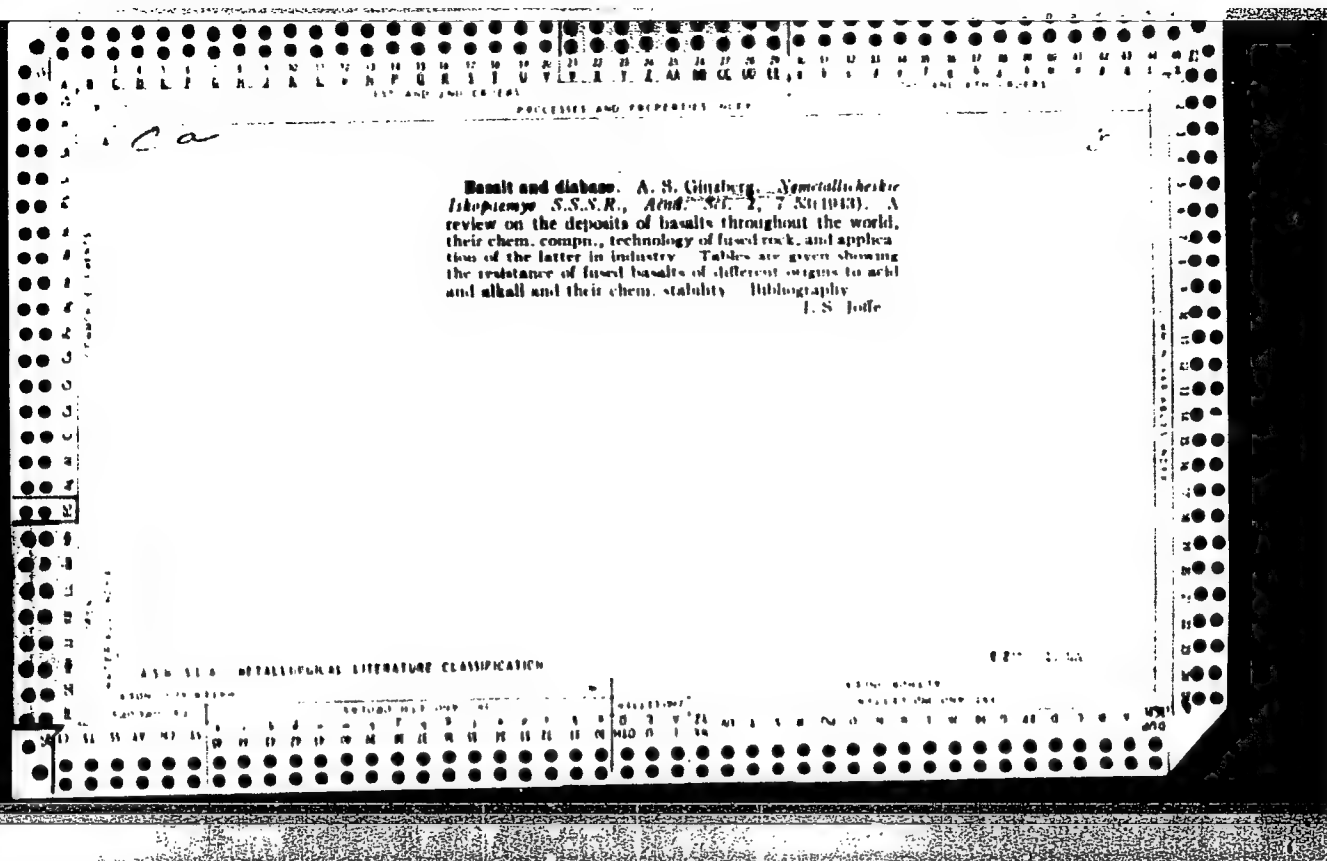
Preparation of fused mullite. A. S. Ginzberg. *Vernadsky Jubilee Vol., Acad. Sci. U. S. S. R.*, 1950-501 (1950); *Mineralog. Abstracts* 7, 141. — Mullite has been formed by fusing clay and corundum, kyanite (or andalusite) and corundum, red bauxite, or white siliceous bauxite. The last gives the best results. C. A. Silberrad

ca

The Tulum traps as material for petrology (stone smelting industry). A. S. Ginzberg, A. I. Tyetkov, M. V. Tsipov and G. P. Rodrit. *Trav. inst. pétrol. ind.*, U. R. S. S. No. 7-8, 203-309 (1936); *Mineralog. Abstracts*, 7, 51-2.—The material used is dolerite, consisting of labradorite (An₆₀) pyroxene, Fe ore, apatite and olivine. Crystals of the olivine both preceded and followed that of the plagioclase, but the earlier olivine differs slightly optically from the latter. C. A. Silbertad

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND SERIES										3RD AND 4TH SERIES									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																			
<p>ca</p>										<p>19</p>									
<p>The influence of the change of the chemical composition of different oxides on the properties of fused minerals. A. S. Ginzburg and Ya. Ya. Lisutin. <i>Trudy Petrograf.</i> 1938, No. 12, 213-24; <i>Khim. Referat. Zhur.</i> 1, No. 11-12, 112 (1948).—The influence of different oxides on the fundamental casting and crystn. properties of fused minerals was investigated. The exptl. fusions were performed under lab. as well as under semi-plant conditions. Siberian traps were used as starting materials. The change of SiO_2 compn. was investigated in the first series of mixts., of Al_2O_3 compn. in the second series, and of Fe compn. in the third series. Substances which approach in their compn. the normal traps and basalts possessed the best petrological properties. An increase of the acidity caused an increase of the η, and also affected adversely the crystn. properties. A little increase of the mixt. changed favorably the casting and the crystg. properties, but, owing to the formation of cracks, it decreased the acid resistance properties as well as the mech. and the elec. indexes. A slight change in the Al_2O_3 content influenced the formation in the traps of a porcelain-like structure, which increased the acid resistance properties. W. R. Henn</p>																			
<p>ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600 1700 1800 1900</p>										<p>2000 2100 2200 2300 2400 2500 2600 2700 2800 2900</p>									
<p>3000 3100 3200 3300 3400 3500 3600 3700 3800 3900</p>										<p>4000 4100 4200 4300 4400 4500 4600 4700 4800 4900</p>									



GINZBERG, A.S.; DILAKTORSKIY, N.L.

Reactions in a solid state. Uch.zap. LGU no.93:159-169 '48.
(MIRA 10:10)

(Solids) (Silicon compounds)

GINZBERG, Albert Somenovich
(GINZBERG, A.S.)
(Experimental Petrography, Leningrad, 1951

Responsible editor (Otv. redaktor) Kh. S. Nikogosian

Library of Congress .

GINZBURG, A. S.

1. GINZBERG, A. S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Petrology - Biography
7. Significance of the petrographic works of F. Yu. Levinson-Lessing for Russian and world science. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geol. No. 5, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

GINZBERG, A.S.

Experimental investigation of silicates (experimental petrology)
and their importance to industry. Uch. zap. LGU no.154:13-31 '52.
(Silicates) (MIRA 11:3)

GINZBERG, A.S.

Historical sketch on the development of experimental research in the fields of mineralogy and petrography in Russia. (In: Soveshchanie po eksperimental'noi mineralogii i petrografii. 4th, Moscow, 1952. Trudy, Moskva, 1953. No.2, 271-282). (MLRA 7:3)

1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy petrografii Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina universiteta im. A.A.Zhdanova. (Mineralogy--History) (Petrology--History)

6/1/12-1205, 15-57-2-1205

15-57-2-1205

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2,
p 3 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ginzberg, A. S.

TITLE: D. S. Belyankin and the Soviet Petrography (D. S. Belyankin i sovetskaya petrografiya)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Leningr. gos. ped. in-ta, 1955, Vol 3,
211-212

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

GINZBERG, A. S.

Importance of P.I. Lebedev's work for petrology. Uch. zap. inst.
Gerts. 117:149-159 '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Lebedev, Peter Ivanovich, 1885-1948)

GINZBERG, A.S.

3(8)

13

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1310

Soveshchaniye po eksperimental'noy i tekhnicheskoy mineralogii i petrografii, 5th Leningrad, 1956.

Trudy... (Transactions of the Fifth Conference on Experimental and Applied Mineralogy and Petrography) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 516 p. 1,800 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii, and Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut khimii silikatov.

Resp. Ed.: Tsvetkov, A.I.; Ed. of Publishing House: Ivanov, B.V.;
Tech. Ed.: Kiseleva, A.A.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and students of mineralogy and petrography.

COVERAGE: The present collection of articles are reprints of reports presented at the Fifth Conference on Experimental and Applied Mineralogy and Petrography, held in Leningrad on March 26-31, 1956. The

Card 1/11

Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.)

SOV/1310

purpose of the Conference was to exchange information and coordinate the activities in the fields of experimental and applied mineralogy and petrography, and to stress the increasing complexity of practical problems. The Conference was sponsored by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and organized by its Institute of Ore Deposits, Geology, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry of the Division of Geological-Geographical Sciences, and the Institute of Silicate Chemistry of the Division of Chemical Sciences. During the Conference special tribute was paid to Academician D.S. Belyankin, (died 1952), founder of applied petrography in the USSR and organizer of the first four conferences and Academician A.N. Zavaritskiy, (died 1953), outstanding petrographer and mineralogist. Of the 76 reports presented, 53 are reprinted in the present volume. Each article is accompanied by diagrams, tables, and bibliographic references.

Card 2/11

Transactions of the Fifth Conference (Cont.)

SOV/1310

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Results of the Second All-Union Scientific and Technical
Conference on the Use of Diamonds in the Manufacture of
Machines and Instruments. Mashinostroitel' no.2:46-47
F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhn. nauk [deceased]; RAPOPORT, A.Ya., inzh.;
SLIVINSKIY, I.G., inzh.; YURKOV, L.F., inzh.; EL'KIN, G.B., inzh.

Investigating processes of manufacturing high-lead glass.
Stek. i ker. 22 no.12:9-11 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

GINZBERG, Ervin, potpukovnik dr.; REBERNISAK, Vinko, major dr.

Paravertebral block; review of two-year experiences with the new
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1. Hirurška klinika VMA.

(ANESTHESIA, REGIONAL

paravertebral block, in thoracic & abdom. surg., new
technic)

(THORAX, surg.

anesth., paravertebral block, new technic)

(ABDOMEN, surg.

anesth., paravertebral block, new technic)

VAJS, Emanuel, potopukovnik dr.; GINZBERG, Ervin, potpukovnik dr.; KRALJEVIC, Miroslav, dr.

Hypothermia and transplantation of thoracic aorta. Voj.san.pregl., Beogr. 12 no.1-2:44-50 Jan-Feb 55.

1. Patofiziološki institut VMA; Hirurska klinika VMA.

(AORTA, transpl.

thoracic aorta in hypothermia in dogs)

(BODY TEMPERATURE

hypothermia, exper., in thoracic aorta transpl. in dogs)

(TRANSPLANTATION, exper.

thoracic aorta in hypothermia in dogs)

PAPO, Isidor, Pukovnik prof., dr.; GINZBERG, Ervin, potpukovnik dr.;
KRALJEVIC, Ljubomir, potpukovnik dr.; VAJS, Emanuel, potpukovnik
dr.; SAVIC, Sava, major dr.

Clinical application of arterial homotransplantation.
Voj. san. pregl., Beogr. 13 no.9-10:429-436 Sept-Oct 56.

1. Hirurska klinika VMA.
 (ARTERIES, transpl.
 homografts, indic. (Ser))
 (TRANSPLANTATION,
 arterial homografts, indic. (Ser))

GINZBERG, Ervin

Case of perforated gastric ulcer in a 10-year old girl.
Voj. san. pregl., Beogr. 14 no.4:220-222 Apr 57.

1. Hirursko odeljenje Vojne bolnice u Skoplju.
(GASTRIC ULCER, in inf. & child
perf. (Ser))

KRALJEVIC, Ljubošir; MAGAZINOVIC, Vojislav; PISCEVIC, Stanimir; GINZBERG, Ervin;
VASKO, [REDACTED]

heterograft. of blood vessels; results of experiment. on [REDACTED]
Voj. san. vlogl., Beogr. 1- no.5:251-254 May 57.

1. Klinika i Patofiziološki institut VMA.
(Blood VESSELS, transpl.
exper. heterografts (see))

GINZBERG, Ervin; MILOSEVIC, Kliment

Experience with resections and with other surgical interventions
on the lungs in childhood. Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 11 no.2:179-188 '59.

1. Hirursko odeljenje Oblasne vojne bolnice, Skoplje; Specijalna
bolnica za dječju tuberkulozu, Skoplje.
(PNEUMONECTOMY in inf. & child)

GINZBERG, E.; VAJS, E.

Cardiac arrest and ventricular fibrillation in pulmonary surgery.
Tuberkuloza, Beogr. 11 no.3:375-378 '59.
(PNEUMONECTOMY compl.)
(HEART ARREST etiol.)
(VENTRICULAR FIBRILLATION etiol.)

PAP0, Izidor; GINZBERG, Ervin; MILOVIC, Gajko; JOVANOVIĆ, M.

Acquired esophagobronchial fistula with traction diverticulum.
Voj. san. pregl. Beogr. 16 no.3:236-240 Mar 59.

1. Vojnomedicinska Akademija u Beogradu.

(ESOPHAGUS, fistula

esophagobronchial, with traction diverticulum (Ser))

(BRONCHI, fistula,

same)

AZANJAC, R.; GINZBERG, E.

Our experience with cuneiform resection in pulmonary tuberculosis.
Tuberkuloza 16 no.1:3-10 Ja-F '64.

1. Vojni institut za tuberkulozu (Nacelnik: puk. prof. dr. Mirko
Tucakovic).

RAYTH, M.J. (Ray, M.J.) LIN, G.R., Eds.

Practical measures for the observation of storage terms for medicinal preparations in drugstores. 1971. delo 11 no. 654-66 No. 9 '65. (MIR: 18:12)

1. Tsentral'naya kontrolying-shchit' nauch. i laboratoriya
Gosmora aptekhaln. upravleniya Latvii sov. SSR i apteki
No. 12, Riga.

Cellulose and Paper

C.A. GINZBERG, M.

Structure and properties of cellulose and its esters
XXXII. Conditions for mutual transformations of specimens of native and hydrated cellulose. M. Ginzberg and Z. Rogovin. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 21: 933-9 (1951); cf. *C.A.* 41, 6041i.—In transformations of specimens of native cellulose to cellulose hydrate, and the reverse, parallelism between structure and physicochem. properties does not always occur. In the regeneration of cellulose from cellulose triacetate by the action of Na in liquid NH_3 , a cellulose is formed with the structure of cellulose hydrate but with physicochem. properties (dye adsorption, moisture sorption) that lie between native cellulose and cellulose hydrate. Cellulose regenerated from alkali cellulose of γ 95, formed by the action of 3% NaOH in $iso-AmOH$, is almost identical with native cellulose in all respects. Heating cellulose hydrate in glycerol to about 230° leads to a structural change, a modification of native cellulose, although the physicochem. properties are basically identical with those of the hydrate; thus, the x-ray pattern shows coincidence with that of native cellulose, but moisture sorption is close to that of the hydrate and dye adsorption is identical with that of the latter. Fiber strength of native cellulose is decreased by treatment with org solvents, whereas cellulose hydrate shows increased fiber strength.

G. M. Kozolapoff

GINZBERG, M.; RASSOLOV, O.

Development of new processes for obtaining viscose solutions.
Khim.volok. no.5:76 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Poland--Viscose)

GINZBERG, M.A.

MOGILEVSKIY, Ye.M.; ALEKHIN, N.Ya.; KHURGINA, R.A.; LAVRUSHIN, P.I.;
LOTAREV, B.M.; GINZBERG, M.A.

New method of producing viscose solutions with a single apparatus.
Tekst. prom. 17 no.5:11-14 My '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Textile chemistry)

VIREZUB, A.I.; GINZBERG, M.A.; KUPINSKIY, R.V.; TVERIKIN, V.T.

Developing a method of continuous deaeration of viscose solutions.
Khim.volok. no.6:31-33 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna.
(Viscose)

S/183/60/000/02/20/025
B004/B005

AUTHORS: Mogilevskiy, Ye. M., Ginzberg, M. A., Khurgina, R. A.
TITLE: Temperature Conditions for the Xanthogenization of Alkali Cellulose
PERIODICAL: Khimicheskiye volokna, 1960, No. 2, pp. 60 - 63

TEXT: The authors report on the determination of the esterification degree of cellulose xanthogenate in dependence on the duration of xanthogenization and on temperature (0-40°). The experiments were carried out in a VA apparatus on refined sulfite cellulose (containing 91.6% of α -cellulose). The soda lye concentration was 200 g/l. Carbon disulfide was added at a rate of 40% of the α -cellulose content. The experimental data are presented as follows: Fig. 1, dependence of γ on the duration of xanthogenization (10 min to 10 h) at 20, 25, and 30°; Table 1, content of bound CS₂ in the xanthogenate in dependence on temperature and duration of the process; Fig. 2, dependence of γ on the duration of xanthogenization at temperatures between 0 and 40°; Table 2, amount of CS₂ used for the formation of secondary products; Table 3, data of the fibers produced. The authors arrived at the following results: During the process of xanthogenization, the curves for γ pass a maximum which is explained by the simultaneous esterification of alkali

Card 1/2

Temperature Conditions for the Xanthogenization of
Alkali Cellulose

S/183/60/000/02/20/025
B004/B005

cellulose and the decomposition of the xanthogenate. An increase in temperature accelerates both the formation of xanthogenate and that of secondary products. The temperature factor of cellulose xanthogenization is about 2. Between 20 and 30°, there is no strict dependence between gamma number and temperature in spite of accelerated xanthogenization. It is only observed that gamma falls from 55 (at 20°) to 50 (at 30°). In this temperature range, no differences in the distribution of CS₂ were observed. In the wide range between 0 and 40°, the dependence of gamma on temperature is more distinct (70 at 10°, 48 at 40°). Accordingly, the CS₂ distribution also changes. If the xanthogenization in the VA apparatus is carried out in such a way that at the beginning of reaction a high temperature prevails which decreases during the reaction, the duration of viscose production can be considerably reduced. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 13 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIV (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Fibers)

Card 2/2

VIKREZUB, A.I.; GLINZBERG, M.A.; NOVIKOV, N.A.; TVERIKIN, V.T.; KUPINSKIY, R.V.;
MARKOV, V.V.; NIVIN, P.I.

Performance of the unit for continuous ~~de~~aceration of viscose. Khim.
volokn. no.1360-64 '62. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo
volokna (for Vikrezub, Glinzberg, Novikov, Tverikin). 2. Gosudarstven-
nyy institut po projektirovaniyu predpriyatiy iskusstvennogo volokna
(for Kupinskiy). 3. Kalininskiy kombinat (for Markov, Nivin).

VIREZUB, A.I.; GINZBERG, M.; PAKHVER, A.B.

Determining air content of viscose. Khim. volok. no.2:57-58 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut iskusstvennogo volokna (for Virezub, Ginzberg). 2. Vsesoyuznyy zaochnyy institut tekstil'noy i legkoy promyshlennosti (for Pakhver).

GINZBERG, M.M.

GIRGOLAV, S.S., professor (Leningrad); LEVIT, V.S., professor (Moskva);
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HAZAROV, V.M., professor (Leningrad); OZEROV, A.D., professor (Leningrad) [deceased]; OSTEN-SAKEN, E.Yu., professor (Leningrad) [deceased];
PETROV, N.N., professor (Leningrad); POLENOV, A.L., professor (Leningrad); SAMARIN, N.P., professor (Leningrad); SHVARTS, N.V., professor
(Leningrad) [deceased]; SHAMOV, V.N., professor (Leningrad);
SHABANOV, A., redaktor

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I.S.Babchin i dr. Izd. 2-oe, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Narkomzdrav SSSR,
Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry "Medgiz," Vol.1. 1946. 363 p. (MIPA 10:2)
(SURGERY)